BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT. BROADWAY THEATRE-OUR GIRL GRAND OPERA HOUSE-MISS MULTON NEW YORK AQUARIUM. PARK THEATRE-OUR BOARDING HOUSE WALLACK'S THEATRE-MY AWFUL DAD. INTON SOUARE THEATRE-THE DANIGHETTS. EAGLE THEATRE-CROWN OF THORNS. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-THE PRINCESS ROYAL BOOTH'S THEATRE-VIRGINIUS. STEINWAY HALL-TELEPHONE CONCERTS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC-DIE WALEURE. NIBLO'S GARDEN-ANTHONY AND CLEOPAPEA GERMANIA THEATRE-VEHEFELTER BERUP. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE-OUR BOARDING HOUSE. EGYPTIAN HALL-VARIETY. COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE-VARIETY. GILMORE'S GARDEN-RACING. OLYMPIC THEATRE-PASTONING HELLER'S THEATRE-PRESTI NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM-CURIOSITIES. FONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper brain over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herath as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rain, followed toward night by falling temperature and increasing south westerly to westerly winds.

THE HERALD To-DAY tells who may be met at Newport during the coming summer

LARGE BODIES OF MEN AT PRAYERS seldom present so picturesque a view as may be obtained from our sketch of yesterday's services on the Russian flagship Svetland.

THE DEBIT AND CREDIT view of Ludlow Street Jail is given in "Our Complaint Book" today, and the reader is enabled to see how the malice of a few creditors is made to inflict a heavy burden upon the already overloaded taxpayers.

THE OFFICERS of the defunct Continental Life Insurance Company have been severely rated for months, and no one but themselves have thought the charges unduly severe. Now comes ex-Receiver Anderson's attorney, however, and claims that a different set of men were implicated in the disgrace-to wit, the officials of the State Insurance Department.

A TIME HONORED ILLUSTRATION of the argumentative was completely demolished in Virginia on Saturday night. Conflicts between bulls and locomotives have always resulted un favorably to the former, excepting in Wall street; but a Virginia bull threw a heavy freight train from the track and through a bridge, causing the boiler of the engine to burst and the bridge and train to catch fire and be destroyed. Upon the final fate of the bull our special corredimly foreshadowed by the information that the engine and train tried to creep across him.

YESTERDAY'S SERVICES were almost all marked by the particular significance of the day. Dr. Armitage presented the legal aspect of Christ's trial and death. Mr. Beecher called attention to the inner meaning of the resurrection and its practical value to every living man. Mr. Frothingham found the orthodox associations of the day suggestive of a discourse upon the value to mankind of the hope of immortality. Dr. Chauncey Giles gave an unusually lucid exposition of the Swedenborgian idea of Christ's physical and spiritual organization. Mr. Hepworth cited the authorities and offered the argument for the faith in a literal entombment and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Father Hoban argued that the death and resurrection of Christ were necessary comdements to the miracles He had worked Father Kearny preached on the necessity for human yet spiritual emulation of Christ, both living and dving. The universal joy of believers was the topic of Dr. McGlynn's short but vicer ous discourse, and Father Preston's theme was of a similar nature. Father Prendergast urged that men might die with Christ by crucifying vile affections. Dr. Potter found in Paul's epistles confirmation of the story of the resurrection. Dr. Talmage found the day suggestive to an extent very wide and sometimes startling.

THE WEATHER .- The storm centre has moved from the Missouri Valley eastward over the lakes, and is, as we write, passing between Toledo and Oswego in a southeasterly direction, which, however, may be changed during to-day to northeasterly. The pressure has increased at the centre of the disturbance, but will probably fall again when the storm reaches the coast During yesterday morning the rain area extended from Omaha to the Atlantic, and southward into Louisiana and Alabama, but as the day advanced the western limit of precipitation moved to the Mississippi River. The heaviest rain occurred at Nashville, Tenn., where 1.79 inches fell during sixteen hours. The winds on the western side of the storm have been very heavy. Gales from westerly points prevailed at Omaha and Duluth in the morning, and at Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo in the afternoon. depression is very high, but westward and northwestward falls with great rapidity. The temperature in the South and along the Atlantic coast is high. The barometric and thermometric gradients be ateep barometric and thermometric gradients be-hind the storm favor the development of local adoes in the regions of the Missouri and issippi valleys. The highest pressure is now British Atlantic provinces. The Ohio, uri and Cumberland rivers have fallen, but the Mississippi has risen during the past twenty-four hours. We repeat our warnings regarding dangerous gales on the Middle and North Atlaning the next few days. The weather in New York to-day will be warm and cloudy, perature and increasing southwesterly to westwith rain, followed toward night by falling tem-

Good Step in the Right Direction.

The bill-or, to speak with strict accuracy, the bills-for reorganizing the city government in the interest of simplicity and conomy are succeeding in the Senate and have a fair prospect of success in the Assembly. The main bill passed the Senate three or four days ago, and the two supplementary bills will go through that body without any doubt. The Albany correspondence which we printed on Saturday made this clear enough by showing that the democratic opposition has been broken in the Senate, several of the democratic Senators who voted against the main bill having discovered their mistake, and wishing to correct it so far as may yet remain in their power. Quite a number of the democratic Assemblymen will support the new charter, and although its friends still feel the need of vigilance and effort they are confident of its passage.

In spite of the growling of Tammany Hall

and denunciations by Comptroller Kelly it

is a wholesome measure. The opposition of Mr. Kelly and Tammany will influence the judgment of no fair-minded citizen or independent legislator, its motive is so easily seen through. They oppose the new measure because it is a heavy blow at machine politics. It curtails the number and reduces the salaries of city officers, and thereby interferes with the election funds raised by assessments on the city's servants. By depriving the Common Council of control over the nominations of the Mayor it strips the satellites of Tammany of their power to make bargains in the interest of their friends. By changing the charter election to April, thus separating it from State and national politics, the proposed charter precludes corrupt bargains between candidates for the Assembly, Senate and Congress and candidates for city offices. They will no longer be able to put all their contributions into a common electioneering fund and lend mutual assistance in electing unfit men. The new charter will thus assist the people in emancipating themselves from the tyranny of machine politics and ring rule; and this is precisely the reason why Mr. Kelly and the Tammany chiefs so stiffly oppose it. City officers who neither drag others nor are dragged themselves at the wheels of the machine favor the proposed charter. The most conspicuous example is that of the Commissioner of Public Works, who keeps himself chastely aloof from vulgar politics and is administering his department with remarkable sucoess. He strongly approves of the consolidation of departments and single heads, thinking that the present system is as clumsy and absurd as it would be to have three or four heads of the federal departments at Washington, which would impair efficiency of administration and multiply officers and salaries for the benefit of trading politicians. Should it be proposed in Congress to reorganize the departments on the model of our present city system, with three or four equal secretaries under the name of commissioners, and a commission of five to manage the postal service, the whole country would pour scorn upon such an absurdity. But the Washington departments are much larger in their scope and more multifarious and complex in the business they transact than any of the many-headed branches of our city government. Some of the details of the proposed char-

ter are open to just criticism, but its

main outlines are excellent. The HERALD is constrained to indorse it strongly, both by its deliberate judgment and by its sense of consistency. For years we have been strenuously advocating the substance of its leading changes. In the last months of 1875, during the interval between the election and the meeting of the Legislatur which preceded this, we incurred the expense of sending reporters to interview every member; and when they expressed their unbiassed sentiments at their own homes there was an immense preponderance in favor of municipal elecions in the spring. The result of those interviews encouraged us to make a vigorous campaign in behalf of this reform ; but when we had kept it up for eight or ten weeks after the assembling of the Legislature we were mortified to find that neither our arguments nor the personal committals of a large majority of the members were of any avail for carrying the reform at that time. The bad influences which are always active at Albany and the absorption of the public mind in the approaching Presidential canrass blocked the path of reform. But it is better late than never; and we rejoice that after so short an interval as one year our hopes are likely to be realized. There is no difference of opinion among intelligent, impartial men respecting the necessity of separating the municipal from the State and federal elections. So long ago as 1870 Mr. Tilden contended that this is an indispensable step toward municipal reform; and although he had not changed his mind when he became Governor he preferred to have action postponed lest he should increase the hostility of a powerful faction of his own party in this State at a time when he was straining all his energies to secure the Presidential nomination. The HERALD had already put a majority of the last Legislature on record as favoring a spring election; but they were as reluctant to act at that session as Governor Tilden himself. Yet they had not changed their real opinion any more than he had changed his. The able Municipal Commission which he appointed adopted the same view, and a prominent feature of the plan which they recommend is that all city elections in this State shall be held in the spring and on the same day. The approachng success of this reform will be all the more acceptable by the fact that other indispensable reforms are joined with it.

We are aware of but one objection to the immediate passage of this new charter which can be entertained by honest and candid minds, and even this would have little power to mislead had it not received the sanction of Governor Tilden last year. The substance of this objection is hat immediate legislation on this subject would be premature and idle while the proposed amendments to the State constitution entirely new edifice, built on different | poor?

The Proposed "Omnibus Charter"-A foundations? This specious argument may be easily exploded. In the first place there is no certainty that the excellent plan of the Municipal Commission will be ratified by, or even submitted to, the people of the State. It would be unwise to suffer evils which may be promptly remedied during the two or three cears required for amending the constitution. In the next place, there is no conflict between the bill which has passed the Senate and is pending in the Assembly and the plan of the Municipal Commission. They are substantially the same system, except that the plan of the commission goes further in the same direction and is more efficient and thorough. Both alike require a spring election. Both alike give the Mayor the sole power of appointment and removal, and clothe him with authority commensurate with his responsibility. Both alike deprive the Legislature and the local Common Council of control over the tax levy, conferring it upon a small, separate and more responsible body. The plan of the commission constitutes this body in a different way, and its whole scheme is endangered by limiting suffrage to taxpayers. But, after all, the two systems are, in the main, identical. In the third place, the passage of this charter by the Legisla ture, instead of obstructing the constitutional amendment, would contribute to its success. When the new charter is found to work well in this city there will be no objection here to making it permanent by engrafting it in the constitution, and its beneficial effects would prepossess public opinion in its favor in other parts of the tate. As a means of securing the constitutional amendment nothing could be wiser than the passage of the new charter. If the amendment fails our own city will still have the most important benefits of the plan. If the amendment succeeds it will work but a slight change in this municipality and put us to no perceptible inconvenience.

> Railroad Greed Against the Public Good.

> The trunk railroad freight wars are growng to be such serious public evils that it is worth while to inquire whether some national legislation not liable to constitutional objections cannot be framed to prevent them. They unsettle values, injuriously affect 'commerce among the several States," which Congress is empowered to "regulate," and are a constant injury to all steady commercial interests. No one is really benefited by them. When grasping corporations, ager to outbid each other for the transportation business, adopt the cutthroat policy of carrying goods and produce below a fairly paying rate, a few sharp operators may make contracts and secure a petty temporary advantage over other dealers. But in their turn they suffer from a similar success on the part of their competitors. In the end, after the roads have become sick of their losing game and are ready to "kiss and be friends," they make the public pay in exorbitant tariffs for the losses their own rivalries have entailed upon them.

> It is only a few weeks since the bitter 'railroad war" in which all the trunk roads were engaged during the fall and winter was apparently ended by a treaty of peace. The terms of the agreement then made have, it is said, been faithfully observed by the New York Central, the Erie and the Pennsylvania Central. The Baltimore and Ohio, on the other hand, is accused of keeping the word of promise to the ear only, and of privately making rates against the letter of the agreement and unjustly discriminating against New York bound freight. Mr. Garrett may be a very sharp railroad man, but he has evidently yet to learn that fair, en dealing must lie at the foundation of all solidly successful business. The Baltimore and Ohio road in the recent war was found not to be in such good condition to defy its great competitors as was supposed. Its reported surplus, which was to support it in diverting trade from New York, vanished in smoke. It was found to be a surplus very much like the assets of some of our savings banks and insurance companies. As the New York Central, Erie and Pennsylvania Central seem now to have made up their minds to let the Baltimore and Ohio have all the fight it desires, we may soon hear of another patched up settlement. But the constant recurrence of these disturbing contests is a deplorable injury to all steady, legitimate business, and they ought to be rendered impossible by legislation.

Work and Cruelty.

Judiciously enforced, qualified with some discretion as to their application, there is no doubt that the laws in regard to the prevention of cruelty to animals would be useful to the community, and would be universally sustained by public opinion; but the enforcement they receive is certainly preparing the way for their inevitable repeal or great modification at no distant period. As applied these laws are mere covers for all sorts of tyrannical and officious intermeddling with concerns that have at most only a constructive relation to the objects of the law. It is outrageous that a poor wretch who gains a meagre livelihood in the gutter should be compelled to pay a heavy fine because he has his dog to help him in his labor, and because the two work hard together. There are cities in the Old World where a great deal of labor is done by dogs. Are those, therefore, barbarous cities? In Belgium they have the breed of big mastiffs that once exclusively hunted the wild boars in the forest of Ardennes, but now these great beasts drag the milk carts in the cities. In Brussels a milk cart is scarcely drawn in any other way than by a dog team. Dogs are in fact utilized there as ponies are in England, and people who could keep neither a horse nor a pony yet have in their dogs a handy team that trots away to market every morning with the product of the dairy and helps to support the family. Is that barbarism or an economical use of the means at hand? Why should not a gigantic cur from Newfoundland, weighing a hundred and fifty or two hundred pounds, do his share of the work as well as a puny boy of half his size? And is it not a nonsensical mockery to say that are not yet acted upon. Why patch up a it is cruel to compel a dog to do what is

The South Carolina Decision. The final action of the President in giving

Governor Hampton, previous to his depar-

ture from Washington, an explicit promise

that he will within a few days withdraw the troops from Columbia and allow the State free control of its own affairs puts an end to a long period of needless suspense. The value of this satisfactory decision would have been enhanced by greater promptness; but justice to the President forbids us to underrate the difficulties and embarrassments which attended his action. He is naturally averse to exciting a great storm of indignation in his own party. Even now there is some danger of an impulsive, unreflecting meeting among the fanatical flaunters of the bloody shirt. The President hoped to forestall an émede in the republican party against the execution of the policy declared in his letter of acceptance and inaugural address by inducing Governor Chamberlain to waive his claims and make a voluntary retirement. When the President found he could not succeed in this attempt he vindicated his steadiness of purpose by doing what he had fully decided to do from the beginning. We do not doubt that order and tranquillity will be preserved in South Carolina; but it is barely possible that Mr. Chamberlain may make an appeal to the republican party of the country. But should he do so he will meet with a feeble response. The intelligent part even of the aggressive republicans see that the old game is played out. They can have no reasonable hope of ever carrying the country again on the bloody shirt issue. They made that issue prominent in the late election and in the popular vote there was a majority of a quarter of a million against them. They succeeded in electing Mr. Hayes only because the electoral vote does not correspond to the popular vote. A very large majority of the citizens of the United States are unalterably opposed to military intervention by the federal government to thwart State independence. All the wiser republicans see that there is no salvation for their party if that policy is presisted in. If, to him it would be unwise in the governtherefore, Mr. Chamberlain should be so injudicious as to make an appeal to the country it would fall on listless ears. It is It is, therefore, a point of very great so evident that we have passed into a new era that we have been surprised at the groping hesitation of President Haves in carrying out a policy which his own judgment strongly approves and to which he has long stood publicly committed. He is in no peril; it is only the republicans who are blind enough or seem to indicate that there are persons havcrazy enough to oppose him that are in danger of being swept down by public sentiment. There is no possibility that the policy of military intervention in the States an stand.

That was the policy of Grant; but, in spite of it, every Southern State but two was wrested from the republicans during his administration. This great revolution will not go backward. The idea that any kind or any amount of military intervention could retain South Carolina and Louisiana in control of the republicans for the ensuing four years is as ridiculous as the attempt of Mrs. Partington to keep back the rising tide of the Atlantic with her mop. Even if President Hayes had no need of Congress to maintain the army he would lose those two States as certainly as President Grant lost all the others. But he is hedged in by an obstacle which General Grant did not have to encounter. He will be permitted to have no army at all if he does not satisfy Congress at the extra session that State governments are no longer to be interfered with. If he were ever so much inclined to pursue the old exploded policy it would be practically impossible against the opposition of a democratic House, which will insist on the same kind of an army bill as that which was defeated at the last session, unless the troops are previously withdrawn from Lonisiana as well as from South Carolina. Every republican who meditates an outcry because the President has decided to withdraw the troops is a political lunatic. Even if the President's judgment and conscience were not opposed to continuing the intervention policy nobody could reasonably complain of him for not attempting a plain impossibility.

Horse Car Hints.

One of our Complaint Book entries suggests the division of the seats in the horse cars-as is done on all the ferry boats-by means of an iron arm, which sets off the space allotted to every individual. This would render it impossible to cram in a few more on either side, and would prevent that probably more common evil-the occupation by three or four selfish people of all one side of a car while a timid or diffident passenger stands up and contemplates their sublime indifference to his or her existence. The only reason we know why the horse car companies should not adopt this system is that it would be a convenience to the public. Complaint is frequently made that people who get into the west side cars to come down town are landed at the corner of Canal street and Broadway through their having taken cars not marked Vesey street. This is a mishap likely to occur to any person not constantly riding on these lines, who are forgetful of the Canal street diversion or do not even know how to distinguish the cars. Why should not the conductor be authorized to supply every passenger thus mistaken with a coupon good for one hour for the rest of the ride down town on the cars of the same company?

Not To Be Complimented. A correspondent, in a letter published in vesterday's HEBALD, suggests that we should have a Compliment Book, as well as a Complaint Book, and that one of the first to be complimented should be the Commissioner of Public Works. "For the first time in eight years," writes our correspondent, "we have water on our third story. Two months ago the HERALD complained we had not, and we have had it ever since." The writer dates his letter from Fifty-second street, and we congratulate him on his temporary good luck in the way of water. We believe, however, that the improvement in his supply structure which may soon give way to an | done necessarily by all the children of the | must be attributed to local causes. We have as

upper part of the city, bitterly complaining of the continued insufficiency of the supply, to set off against his single communication on the other side. Householders along Seventh avenue and on almost all the principal uptown streets are seriously inconvenienced by the scarcity of water. In many instances the flow in the second story, even when the basement faucets are closed, is a mere dribbling, and no water at all can be obtained on the third story. There is no reason why this evil should exist. It ought not to continue an hour.

Clubs in Brooklyn.

The ruffianly policeman, Michael Cleary, who so brutally clubbed an unoffending citizen of Brooklyn a little over a week ago, has been lodged in jail on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The condition of the injured man is critical, and the prisoner is held without bail to await the result. Should his victim die, as the attendant physicians think he will. Cleary will be tried for murder. There will be no difficulty in proving that the deadly assault was premeditated, and the ruffian's words, while he was coolly beating the life out of his victim, were that he would "kill him." It is to be hoped that the man may recover, but should he lose his life through the assault the spectacle of a bloodthirsty policeman dangling at the end of a hangman's rope would be a lesson of inestimable value in the two cities. In such an event the fellow should go to the gallows in his uniform, with his bloodstained club in his hand, and a deputation of New York policemen, headed by Captain Williams, should be in attendance at the gratifying operation.

Lee's confession, made in view of death, of the history of the Mountain Meadows massacre so plainly incriminates Brigham Young as to leave no doubt on the mind of the unprejudiced reader that the Mormon leader was cognizant of that horrible slaughter and a party to it. But this is a moral conviction only, and unless the crime can be legally brought home ment to initiate proceedings, for the failure to punish would have a bad effect. public interest whether or no it is not yet possible to obtain evidence to prove legally that guilt of which there is morally no doubt. Many stories that have appeared in Western papers since the publication in the HERALD of Lee's confession, and many statements made by frontiersmen, ing knowledge of the occurrence who are now willing to tell all they know. Some of them may themselves have been accessories, and are now frightened at the fate of Lee and the indication that the heads of their Church have given them up; but whoever they are the occasion to make them of service in the enforcement of justice should not be lost. It is just possible that the criminal law may yet solve the most difficult parts of the Mormon problem.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mozart composed minuets when only four years old Beethoven sought inspiration in walking in the coun-Clear liked to write out of doors in a bright sun

One gentleman in Paris lost \$100,000 at gaming in

Amsterdam, the commercial city, leans over on piles and has mosquitoes.

M. Joualt has written a new life of George Washing-

ton, but it contains nothing new. Hamburg bands embroidered in colors are imported for trimming dark percales and Scotch ginghams. Salieri collected his musical ideas while running through the most frequented streets eating suga

amusement, but as an occupation it hath little dignity, having for its object nothing better than mere entertainment and pleasure."

New Jersey's law for the appointment of a district judge in cities of 15,000 inhabitants is a wise one doing away with the ignorant, picayune justices of the peace. The only judge so lar confirmed is ex-Senator Hopper, one of the best lawyers of the State.

St. Louis Republican: - "The NEW YORK HERALD in-forms us that an author of that city is writing a book 'On Paper.' " On what in the mischief could be write it but on paper?—Cincinnati Enquirer. Well, he might write on compulsion, or on reflection, or on

Louisville Courier-Journal:-"Now, my young friends, can you tell me who Leonidas was ?" sir; yes, sir; he was a member of the Legislature. 'And what makes you think he was a member of the Legislature, my children ?" "Because, air, he held a pass with Spartan firmness." Burlington Hawkeye:-"Three hundred years ago

forks were unknown in England, and a man could scoop up all the green peas be could carry on the flat of his knile and shovel them into his mouth without having his wife stamp on his corns, or nudge his elbow and spill the peas all over where his napkin ought to be and never is, and say in a woarse, reproachful whisper, Why, Barthelomew! Punch:- "Mistress-'I really must inquire, Timmin-

why the tea comes up so weak of an afternoon?' Parlor maid—'Well, it should not, m'um! Cook, she puts in a spoonful for 'erself, a spoonful for myself and for the parlor; and as you rings as we inishes I fills up the teapot myself with bilin' water !' Haydon says of Keats :- "That because the work did not bow at once to his talents, as his friends had done, he distrusted himself and flew to dissipation. covered his throat and tongue as far as he could reach with Cayenne pepper in order to enjoy the delicions

Norristown Herald:-"The Tokio (Japan) Times says:-"Mr. Kanda Kohel, recently Gi Kuwan of the Genro In, has been appointed Mombu Shoyu. He was at one period Director of the Kai Sei Gakko, and after-ward Rei of the Hioga Ken.'-We always thought Mr. Kohel would make a good Mombu Shoyu, and we are pleased to hear of his promotion. The Times neg lects to state, however, that the gentleman for a short time held the office of Swe Et Po Tai Ti of Nue Je Rse and was subsequently made President of the Kor Nor.

Of the candidates mentioned for Governor of New Jersey on the democratic side ex-Governor Parker probably carries most conservative weight, Leon Abbet the brightest and least trustworthy talents, and Judge Green, on account of his defeat by McPherson, the bes political rights. On the republican side Cortlands Parker, though personally a brutally cold man, has the nost brilliant oratory, and John Hill has the greatest claim on the honest, sincere convictions of the indus trious men of the State. The contest is likely to be between Green and Parker, with Abbet and Hobart in

"The Countess of Blessington's Country Quarters" will be the initial volume of Peterson's "Dollar Series of Good Novela." Three hundred and fifty-two diferent authors have contributed to the three volu and a half of St. Nicholas. The contributors to the May number are among the best writers in the country. They are John G. Whittier, Saxe Holme, Celu Tharter, Richard A. Proctor, J. G. Holland, Lucy Lar. com, Sidney Lanier, Donald G. Mitchell, J. T. Trowbridge, Frank R. Stockton, Edgar Fawcett, Mary must be attributed to local causes. We have as Mapes Dodge, Mary Treat, G. B. Bartlett and Elizabeth many as a dozen letters from residents in the Stuart Phelps. No wonder the children cry for it.

TELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World.

EUROPE STILL IN DOUBT.

The Ouestion of Peace or War Not Settled by the Protocol.

ITALY AND THE PAPACY.

The British Revenue-Strike of English Shipbuilders.

TUNNEL ACCIDENT. RUMORED

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

LONDON, April 2, 1877.

The protocol is still the subject of comment in the press and among public men here, and the prevailing view of the situation is anything but hopeful. It is felt by those best informed on Continental politics that Russia has all along been simply fighting for time to complete her preparations for war and placing the situation in such a light before Europe as would justify an invasion of Turkey. The grand scale on which her preparations have been made leave no room to doubt her intention to fight eventually, and the only contingency which can avert war would be a concession on the part of the Porte which Turkish stubbornness and fanaticism will never submit to. After the signing of the protocol by the representatives of the six Powers at the Foreign Office in London Count von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador; Count von Munster, the German Ambassador; General Menabres, the Italian Ambassador, and Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, had a conference with the Marquis d'Harcourt, the French Ambassador, at the French Embassy. The Marquis d'Harcourt subsequently left London for Paris. OPINION ON THE CONTINENT.

The protocol and its possible results are still the subject of discussion in continental capitals as well as bere. A despatch from St. Petersburg says:-"According to intelligence from London the protocol, which was signed on Saturday alternoon, will be immediately notified to the Porte. General Ignation arrived Friday evening and immediately had an interview with Prince Gortschakoff. The newspapers, commenting on his mission, express the belief that the protocol will only guarantee peace if Turkey carries out the re-forms, which they regard as doubtful." Another St. Petersburg despatch says in spite of the signing of the protocol pessimist views again prevail there and war is considered inevitable." The St. Petersburg Vedomosti declares that "the protocol is the begin-ning of the dénouement. Russia cannot disarm unless she is convinced that she will not have to arm again. War may not be immediate, but it is inevitable." Golos says:-"The signing of the protocol does not decide peace or war. However desirable peace may be, there are situations in which was would be necessary." The Journal de St. Petersburg says the tone of the debates in the Turkish Parliament leaves little hope of a peaceful issue. La France, of Paris, says:—"The signing of the protocol virtually abrogates the Treaty of Paris. We believe Russia will soon proclaim this result. Among the obstacles to the conclusion of peace with Montenegro is Italy's opposition to the cession of the Port of Spizza."

THE QUESTION OF DISARMANENT.

The Times' correspondent at Vienna points out that the question of disarmament still remains the real question at issue. It has not been solved by the protocol, but only postponed. The chances of an eventual agreement about disarmament have not, perhaps, been greatly improved by transferring the negotiations from the Powers to the parties immediately interested and influenced by popular and passions. Despite all this the turn which affairs have taken is undoubtedly favorable, as it removes danger of an immediate collision and places the Powers in a position to exert some influence on the course of affairs. Although no agreement seems is probable that England will be allowed to take the lead in negotiations in Constantinople, as she has done in those with Russia. THE PORTE TRYING TO PORESTALL BUSHIA

It is stated that Safvet Pacha is preparing a diplomatic note to the great Powers. Its object is to obtain agreement to a delay of one month, in which to terminate the present situation of uncertainty, which compromises all interests According to telegrams from Constantinople the Grand Vizier and Salvet Pacha have resolved to forestall foreign diplomatic pressure by making peace with Montenegro and complying, by antic with the conditions of the protocol. this news the hopes of peace are very laint. The Montenegrins will have another interview with Safvet Pacha in the course of the week. Dervisch Pacha has been appointed Governor of Salonic DORS IT MEAN PEACE?

According to advices from St. Petersburg Russia has ordered her squadron in the Mediterranean and American waters to return to the Baltic It is expected, according to a telegram from Berlin, that Russia will raise a heavy loan as soon as the conf dence of Europe in peace is strengthened.

The Pope received 1,000 pilgrims on Saturday and delivered a speech in French. The Corriere d'Halia says in view of the agitation which the Catholics appear to desire to raise Signor Melegari, Minister o Foreign Affairs, has authorized the Italian representa tives abroad to give, if asked, the most reassuring explanations as to the government's firm intention to respect and insure respect for the Papal Guarantees

BETROTHAL OF A GERMAN PRINCESS The Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Crown Prince Frederick-William, has been formally betrothed to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen THE BRITISH REVENUE.

The revenue returns for the financial year ended Saturday show that the total revenue was £78,565,036, which is £153,036 in excess of the budget estimate and £1,483,343 in excess of the revenue of the previous

SHIPBUILDERS' STRIKE. The shipbuilders in the iron ship works at Stockton on-Tees, to the number of 1,000, have struck work because their demand for an advance of ten per cent in their wages has been refused.

RUMORED TUNNEL ACCIDENT. A rumor comes from Paris that the roof of the Mont Cents Tunnel has fallen in, overwhelming two passenger trains,

THAT SPANISH MARRIAGE. The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says;that the report of the intended marriage of King Altonso with the Duke of Montpensier's daughter is cor-

A despatch from Alexandria announces that Captain Burton left Suez on Saturday for Morlah, on the Arabian coast, on a special mission from the Khedive. He sailed in an Egyptian man-of-war, and was accompanied by two European and two Egyptian staff officers and a bodyguard of troops.

FRESHETS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIPAX, April 1, 1877. Freshets in Annapolis, Kings and Queens countles have done much damage. Several bridges and large quantities of logs were carried away. At Gaspreau the mill dam was carried away, and two men who were working in the mill were drowned.